Her Stadies of Shakespeare and French Art and Artists Described by Her Child-hood Recollections of Her Famous Father An Earnest Woman in Her Prime, Miss Rose Kingsley, daughter of the Rev.

Charles Kingsley, has come here to deliver a series of lectures on French pictures and paintings. She is one of the finest types of a wellrounded woman that England has sent to American shores. She is stopping at the Bre woort House, on lower Fifth avenue, and to meet her there in the old-fashioned parlor is like finding her in her natural surroundings, "You wish me to talk about myself."

said, as she seated herself in a straight, highbacked chair. "How very strange! We never do that in England. To begin with, I was born and I passed the first years of my life at Eversley, leading the life of a typical English girl. I studied, read, and passed most of my time outdoors, rowing, riding, swim ming, and playing tennis, hockey, and cricket with my brothers. Here it used to be an un-usual thing for a girl to indulge in such sports, but there it is unusual for her not to. My father was always the companion and friend of his children, and I am happy to say that I was his constant companion. I rode, with him every day, and when he went to the West Indies I accompanied him. I also came to America with him. I had a good time when I was a girl. My life at Eversley was very sweet; it was my inner life, and too sacred for me to re We lived there until my father died, and then we went to Warwickshire to make home for my youngest brother, who was farming there. We lived there twelve years, occu pying a lovely old manor house built in 1613, a house of seven gables, two miles south of Lemington and Warwick, and ten miles from Strat-

"There I found myself in a Shakespearcar country with the little boys in the village streets using Shakespearean words perfectly new to me, a south country woman. This set me to work on Shakespearean localisms, and I began to find that numbers of strange words in Shakespeare's plays and poems, which sometimes obscure the sense of a passage, were simply Warwickshire local words that he uses, and that the names of the people and places and fruits and flowers, were all Warwickshire words, and that there were actually many at lusions to local matters in the place and to tra-

words, and that there were actually many allusions to local matters in the place and to traditions and contemporary events.

"Mr. Alfred Parsons, the artist, and I did a good deal of work on these things together for the Century, St. Nicholes, the English illustrated journals, and the Art Journal. He did the illustrating and I the writing. I have embodied all of my work on Shakespearean localisms in a lecture called "Shakespearean localisms in a lecture called "Shakespeare in Warwickshire," which I'm hoping very much to give here. I gave it in Leamington last November, and was very pleased that several of the authorities came over from Stratford to hear me and have since asked me to deliver the lexture at Stratford during Shakespeare week of 1867. They said that the subject was one that had never been the least worked out before, and of course that gave me great delight.

"When I am asked to talk about myself I must talk a little about the higher education of girls in England, for that is really a part of myself. Public schools with us mean quite a different thing from public schools here. Your oublic schools are almost the same as our board or voluntary schools which are supported out of the rates for children who cannot afford to pay tuition. Now I will tell you what public schools mean with us, because many Americans do not understand our system viearly. Twenty-five years ago the high schools for girls were started by the Girls Public Day School Company. The object was, and still k, to give the very best possible education to girls, along the line of that received by the students at Eton and Harrow and other of our great public schools for boys, at the lowest possible fee. This movement was started by very enlightened and distinguished men and women who banded themselves together after the Royal Commission of 1871 came out on the consible fee. This movement was started by very enlightened and distinguished men and women who banded themselves together after the Reval Commission of 1871 came out on the condition of secondary education for girls. Investigation proved this condition to be very bad among the girls of the upper and middle classes. Such people belonged to the company as Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderiey, Miss Mary Gurney, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Charles Roundell, and Mrs. William Gray, who was really the leader. They determined to get at the root of the matter and provide day schools such as had been provided for the boys, because we all feel that it is so absolutely important that a girl should feel the stimulus of class teaching under the best teachers, and yet be brought up under the influence of her home and mother. There are boarding houses connected with the schools for girls who are living in the country and compelled to go away from home, but this was not the object in view. The first school was started in 1872, and now this company alone has thirty-four schools, and S.000 girls go through our lands every year. They come into the kindergarten department and work through the school until they are eighteen or nineteen years old, and, if they desire it, are passed straight to the uni-

they desire in are passes to the second interesting. Once a year the girls are examined, without special preparation, on the year's work by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Universities Board, which is the very lighest test that any school can be put to in England. The same Board examines all of our old public schools for hows.

that any school can be put to in England. The same Board examines all of our old public schools for boys.

"Our Council let the way and schools on the same model have been started as private enterprises throughout England. Scotland, and Ireland, and also in Australia, New Zealand, Sapan, and India, and I believe there is one in Siam and another in Constantinople. We employ only women teachers, and some of the mistresses that have been trained in our schools have gone out as head mistresses of the schools in these distant lands. We have not only revolutionized girls checulton in England, but have raised the standard of the private schools which was very poor and very unike that of the private schools in America, which, I indge, from what I know and have seen, to be very fine.

"Most of the mistresses in our public schools are university graduates, and they are eager not only to help the girls they teach, but to help outsiders. Their moral as well as intellectual standard is exceedingly high, and in Ireland each school has one particular piece of charity work to which the mistress and her pupils are devoted. The Blackheath school, which is larnely attended by the wealthy girls of that fashionable London suburb every year, gives a treat in the form of a Christmas tree or something to the children in one of the free schools in the very poorest and most wretched parts of London. The mostresses feet that these girls should learn something of the needs of the poor.

"I have been associated with this movement for sixteen wears and have been constantly making talks in its behalf during that time."

cirls should learn something of the needs of the poor.

Thave been associated with this movement for sixteen years and have been constantly making talks in its behalf during that time. I like to talk, to tell the truth, better than I do to becture. When I came to live in London four years ago I was put on the council of this great company. But I must not forget the girls's school that istarted at Leamington, while I was living in Warwickshire. Aided by a few frierds I formed a local company twelve years ago and set about establishing that school. Many of the good recopie of Leamington opposed it very bitterly, and the local papers took up cudgels against me, but we carried our point, and the Leamington school is now supposed to be one of the very best high schools in England. There are some charming American children, whose parents live in Leamington, in this school. These high schools for girls were started on sound business principles and are all self-supporting. The salaries paid to teachers are very high for England: the Public Day School Company alone paid out £78,000 to the mistresses last year.

There is no telling how long Miss Kingsley would have continued to tak about these schools, had she not been interrupted. This gave the interviewer an excellent opportunity to sindy the personal appearance of the woman. She is unusually tall and straight, and her physique denotes that hardy vigor which comes only from active outdoor life. She has reached the age when a woman is at her best and most fascinating to both men and women, for without having lost the charm of youth she has attained to the dignity and repose of thoughtful womanhood. Her complexion is smooth and ruddy and her brown hair slightly inged with gay. Her eyes are bright and keen and give one a feeting of confidence as they snarkle and dance when she becomes antimated. She has a pleasant vole and enucleates with deliberate distinctness.

In response to a question about her love for art, she said:

"I have cared for art all my life. One of my car

ates with deliberate distinctness.

In response to a question about her love for art, she said:

"I have cared for art all my life. One of my carliest recollections is of my father's taking me on his knee and showing me pictures. I have a great many very dear French friends, and have been a great deal in France of inte years. French art appeals to me very much, I did some work on the French Democratic Painters in 1889, and then the French Government decorated me. Since then I've devoted myself very much to writing on French art. No, I do not write a great deal. I leave that for my sister, for I write so very slowly.

"I shall probably leave New York the second week in March, as I have many engagements beading. I will give a lecture in New Haven on March 20, and then I may go West. I shall not go any further than St. Louis and Chicago, although my inst acquaintance with America was made in the Rocky Mountains during the winters of 1871 and 1872, when I came over to visit my cidest brother, who was soulding a reilroad out there. His chief was going to Mexico to prospect, and I went along, too, with Gen, and Mrs. Palmer and the engineering corps. We went down the Pacific coast and crossed into Mexico, landing there in the midst of Diaz's second revolution, and,

I teil you, we had a lively time. After remaining there four months we came round by the West Indies and up through Florida. But I must go now. I have an engagement. Really, the American people are killing me with kindness, and I'm having a most charming time. Resides, there is nothing more to tell about myself. I was brought up like the typical English girl, as I have said, and since I grew to womanhood have been devoting myself to my school work, to study, and writing, to French art, to travel, and now I'm here lecturing."

MENELEK'S HANDSOME QUEEN. Her Masterful Ways, Her Influence Over

the King, and Her Taste in Wines, In a letter on affairs in Abyssinia the Rome correspondent of the Paris Figure gives this

description of King Menelek's helpmate: "Queen Taltou was spoken of recently as wanting to lead her troops to the assault of 'Talton' means light, or sunlight. Makalle, She is descended from an ancient and nobie family, originally from Samien. She is well formed, with regular features, except for a little defect of the mouth, which she endeavors to conceal when she speaks. Her skin is a clear brown. Her eyes are black, large and expressive. Her feet are small, and her hands are aristocratic, just as are her manners in general. She dresses in the Ethiopian fashion, with a She dresses in the Ethiopian fashion, with a great deal of taste and elegance. She wears on her neck, her wrists, and around her ankles ornaments of gold, artistically worked. According to circumstances, the expression of here eye is benevolent or scornful or flendish. She belongs to that class of woman with whom it is well to be on good terms. Woe to him who becomes her enemy or doesn't know how to appreciate her protection. Even the king himself would not risk the defence of a friend against the resentment or vengeance of this proud and stubborn woman. Wearing all the outside appearance of a weak and submissive creature, she knows how to impose her will; and when she wishes to obtain anything, she works for it with passion. She would spend days, months, and even years, in the pursuit of her object, and she always gains her point. She is thoroughly acquainted with all the State secreta, and insists upon knowing everything that the King does and everything that he writes. She gives counsel and dictates important letters.

"The Queen's pride and her mania for meddling with everything have made numerous enemies for her; and she might be an object of pity if the King should die before her; because in that event she would be in danger of being stoned to death. She knows this very well, and as a precaultonary measure she has accumulated limments riches in the country of Godjan, where she intends to take refuge in case she becomes a widow. She likes most European liquors, especially French champagne, but doesn't care for the sweet wines of Italy, which were brought to her by Makonnen on his return from Rome, Sometimes she takes too much, and in such cases she might perhaps be more charming to her husband than to her outside admirers." great deal of taste and elegance. She wears on

A YOUNG SAMSON AT SCHOOL.

Armando Manrara Is a Glant in Strength and a Gymnast and Tumbler.

Columbia Grammar School boasts of a young Samson in Armando Manrara. " Young Sandow," as he is called by his schoolmates, besides being a giant in strength, is a first-class allaround gymnast and tumbler. He has held the championship of the school for many years, which is due to the careful instructions of Prof. Whewell. Manrara's chest in its natural posi-tion measures 37 inches, and when inflated 42



ARMANDO MANRARA.

inches, His biceps measure 15 inches, forearms 1345 inches, and calves 16 inches.

Maurara was born in this city on Jan. 5, 1878. As a child he was always sickly. Five years ago he started to exercise in the gymnasium, doing a reasonable amount of work every day. The first year he pulled the chest and rowing machines a little, but he soon got tired of this and went at the flying rings and horizontal bur. The improvement there made in his development excited a great deal of interest among his triends and teacher. During the second year he continued at gymnastics and paid no attention to track or field athletics. Even now he does not care much for them. Although he did not work hard the second year, his muscular development kept growing larger and larger. The doctors who examing larger and larger.

them. Although he did not work hard the second year, his muscular development kept growing larger and larger. The dectors who examined him said that this was not wholly due to his exercises, but to natural causes. During the third year he worked still less, but his muscles kept on increasing. His appetite is good, and at one meal he eats enough food to satisfy two ordinary men. His digestion is perfect.

Manrara never trained a day in his life. This is what he says about dieting: "I think dieting does a person harm instead of good, especially a growing boy who is in good health. If one's stomach is out of order he must occasionally eat certain things." Manrara's back is a mass of muscles. He weighs 150 pounds stripped and stands 5 feet 5 inches in his stocking feet. The following are some of his other measurements: Thighs, 23 inches: neck, 15 inches: wrist, 7 inches: waist, 2946 inches.

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IN THE CRIMEA OF TO-DAY.

A RECENT VISIT TO SEBASTOPOL AND ITS ENVIRONS

Journeying Along the Black Sen A Tartar Town-Palace of a Khan-Service at a Mosque-Kieff a Pleasing City. From the Springfield Republican.

reached Pott, one of the harbors on the Black Sea, late one evening, and left it early the next morning, with the rain pouring down in sheets, which pre-vented our getting much of an idea of the coast, the old-time Colchis, where Jason came n search of the golden fleece. The Black Sea is described in the guide book as "very bad" except in midsummer, but it was fairly merciful to us, and, although a high wind was blowing, most of the tossing came at night. These boats, running between Odessa, the towns of the Crimea, and Batoum, a town ceded to Russia by Turkey after the late Turko-Russian war, are very good; both food and at-tendance are excellent. On the second morning we reached Kertch, lying in the straits between formerly the site of a Greek colony from Milatus, and presumably the residence of Mithridates, in whose tomb were found some of the rarest objects now in the Hermitage in St. Potersburg. Oh, what a feast of color there was at Kertoh, and amid what an impressionist picture we lay at anchor while the men lazily transferred the cargo to a tug to be taken on shore! We lay in a wide circle of dark gray or blue water, which, in its turn, was encircled by a band of lightest green. The nearest shore rose in heights of that strange hue, something between light drab and fawn color, only to be found in the East, and at the foot of the hills, close to the sea, lay the gray and white little town, distributed around and beneath the former Acropolis. The line of the further coast was of an exquisite line or mauve color, crossed by bands of deep blue. Low on the horizon patches of robin's egg blue appeared between the clouds, while the high heavens gradually assumed that soft and yet brilliant deep sapphire-like azure which is the crowning glory of Southern and Eastern climes. And all these effects changed and shifted, and the colors melted into each other as the sun at last dried the atmosphere, and the whole scene sparkled in the clear, bright light of moon.

Lalta is the principal watering place on the Crimean coast, very fashionable and much frequented by the Russian aristocracy. The season was Just now at its height, and the Russian ladies were parading themselves in nost showy and extraordinary costumes, of light fabrics and in lightest colors, one of them in an embroidered white silk dress at 10 colock in the morning. The general aspect of the place, with the high hills rising behind it and the supphireblue sea lapping the shore, resembles the Italian Riviera. Only the architecture is very different, most of the villas being built in Tartar style, with green roofs and little turrets, and the common people being largely Turks and Tartars. The principal water of the place, with the high hills rising behind it and the sapphireblue sea lapping the shore, resembles the tus, and presumably the residence of Mithridates, in whose tomb were found some of the

berries of various sorts, and fresh walnuts as large as lemons.

From laits we drove in two clapes along the Crimean coast and across the country to sebastopol, or Sevastopol, as the Russians promotine it. For the larger half of the way, the first six hours from laits, the scenery is almost unsurpassed. For some time you pass through luxuriant southern vegetation, vineyards, and groves of cypresses and cedars, past the royal park of Alougha and gentlemen's country sears stretching to the water's edge; then, continuing to mount, you come into a wild, rocky region, with bold mountains towering about you. Our faces were turned toward a flame of sunset, although the projecting promontery had the sunset red half from our sight, and when the sunset red half faded a half moon rose above an obscuring bank of cloud and lighted us on the last two hours of our way. Almost at the highest point a church with many domes bomed up before us, and at the very top of the pass we came to the famous Porte Daibar, a great gateway hewn out of the solid rock. But beautiful as our drive was, the Journey is infanitely finer maile in the opposite direction, for then one passes through all the duller scenery first, mounts gradually through a wooded valley, and issues from the Porte Daibar upon a scene of unsurpassed beauty. We passed the night in a Tartar village, at a little station kept by a Russian woman. Here there was food, such as it was, but it was like the old story of a bed like a builet for hardness, with its one sheet that is never changed, so that you have to lie on the outside, on your own pillows and wrapped in your own rugs. Then you must rouse yourself at 5 o'clock A. M. and begin to clamor in order to get your isvochile started two or three hours later, tor if we had waited for him to take the initiative I think we should be sutting there still.

The country for many miles below Sebastopol is "one vast, dread, drear, burned-out plain," but very impressive through the memories of that bloodiest war of which, it was the the rige as lemons.

From lalta we drove in two clopes along the

within sight of the English, French, and Italian cemeteries. From Schastopal itself we were rowed across the bay to the great Russian cemetery, where 100,000 soldiers are said to be buried. At the top of the elevation on which the cemetery lies is a memorial chapel, the interior of which is one of the most beautiful things in Russia. The wails are almost completely lined with mosales in deficate light colors represent the largely sures for the colors. buried. At the top of the elevation on which the cemetery lies is a memorial chape; the interior of which is one of the most beautiful things in Hussia. The walls are almost completely lined with mosales in deficate light colors, recresenting largely scenes from the Passion and solenn angels in white garments. The other ornamentation is of silver or gold on a white ground. On the wails are tablets commencative of the Russian regiments which took part and the solders who fell in the Urimean war. Shady avenues radiate from the chapel through the grounds, where, beside the monuments of the heroes of 18-54-5, are those of numerous army and navy officers who have died of late years, and great mounds covered with encomous granite slabs beneath each of which 200 soldiers are said to the. Certain restrictions and prohibitions have lately been removed from the town of sebastopol, considerable building and renovation has been engaged in, and the place is assuming a more prosperous aspect than it. It is said to have worn for many a long year. Here, too, we are close uson classical ground. Unly a few verts southward is the ancient Tauris, where Independ was for so long the priesses of Alexenia.

It is said to have a subject to the place is carried on forms chastopol, passes through linkerman and from chastopol, passes through linkerman and from chastopol, passes through linkerman and semi-interesting and beautiful country. Two hours by mil from Selastopol is a Tairar town called Backte hi-sarai, unique in Russia, and for that matter, in Europe, where Tairar customs prevail almost as in the days before the place belonged to the Russian empire. The town is traversed by one long, narrow street, lined on both sides by low dwellings which in the days in a strain of the place is carried on. The men sit in the wide doorways, many of them cross-legged, like Turks or tailors working at the articles of their trade or waiting for customers. Here proved to the Russian empire, the country shop and son, do any or the same provided to th

Without is a small Mussulman cemetery, where relatives of the khars and some of the high prices are buried.

There are thirty-live mosques in Backtchistra, and several minarets—lovely, sim, white spirelike towers—shooting upward toward the sky. As we were looking over some photographs and of speeds ranging from 27 to 29 knotsan an hour.

"MINTORY OF CRIPPLE CREEK."

We have just issued in book form the only suthentic and reliable business of the khars and several minarets—lovely, sim, white spirelike towers—shooting upward toward the sky. As we were looking over some photographs and Eastern trilles in a little shon, up a flight of stairs, its Tartar owner hurried to knot up to set the minaret and call to prayer.

"MINTORY OF CRIPPLE CREEK."

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Mention Title SI N and address the contains the latest mining news and illustrations of flocky Mountain scenery. Chib of and 5 books \$1.

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prostrate themselves, remaining for some seconds with their forebeads touching the ground. At another call of the priest all, with a sudden jerk, rise to their feet. This performance was repeated three times, and last of all they all turned their heads slowly to the right and back again. All this time a sort of chain was going on, arising from some invisible source. Our accompanying Tartar told us when the "service" was about to conclude, and hurried us away as the "congregation" began to disperse. The mosque was utterly destitute of decoration, except for a quantity of beautiful Eastern carpets spread over the floor, which we should have gladly carried away with us.

At the Khan's palace we had met some friendly Germans with whom we made an excursion to Tchoufout Kalé, a deserted village lying high above the town of Backtchi-Sarai, from which there is a grand view of the sea and lailan Mountains. An excernable road, which would be considered impassible in any other country than Russia, leads to this highland, and the weight of our carriage was increased by a far old Tariar, whem note this success on the weight of our carriage was increased by a far old Tariar, whem a to this success on the weight and a carry the German gentiema's photographic apparatus, and nearly put every one's eyes out with the points, which he allowed to project from underneath his arm. On our way down the hill we visited the Ouspenski Convent—Convent of the Ascension—where the cells are hewn out of the rock of the mountain side.

A night's railroad journey brought us to Eksterna-laff, so called, if I mistake not, because the great Catherine once came down here and laid the corner stone of the rather handsome cathedral. From here there were no direct trains, and as we found we should have to be sitting in railway stations and changing cars at all hours of the day and night, we concluded to take a steambout up the Dnieper, direct to Kieff. It was hardly a happy decision, for there were various delays from sandbanks and fog, and the journey the interiors of the churches, especially the Cathedral of the Ascension, glitter with gold and sliver and precious stones. The monks carry on a very lucrative business with the sale of religious works, which are printed on the premises, and blessed bread, which is manufactured in great quantities. Here, too are to be had the handsomestand best-painted Asoms, for which kief is one of the chief markets.

Another long railway journey, a little more fooling with passports on the frontier to make sure that we were not Russians ub ects escaping from the country without permission, and we were at home, so to speak, in Vienna. The Russian journey was a thing of the past. Its moral is this: Whoever feels attracted toward this great country, undoubtedly the land of the future on this side of the water, may visit it without fear of braiship or peril. Except for having to be previded with a passport, he will be subjected to no more inconvenience than in any other country; he will be unmolested and fairness of dealing which appears astounding to those fresh from the more degenerate countries of Europe. In short, for those whose mission it is not to reform Russian institutions, or who can keep their ophnions to thomeseves. Russia is not balf a bad country after all. er who can keep their opinions to theme Russia is not balf a bad country after all,

DOUBLE LOSS OF CONFIDENCE.

dudge of Dogs Than He Thought.

From the Detroit Free Press. One day as we lay in camp on the Republican fork of the Arkansaw River one of the boys caught a big jackrabbit in a snare and made a cage of willows to keep him for a pet. Three days later a tenderfoot came along with a hunter's outlit and accompanied by a canine which looked to be a cross between a hound and a building. He said he had bought the dog the day before of a leamster, and that the animal was a match for any three mountain wolves.

"What d've think of him yourself?" asked the Corporal.

looks to me like a lighter," was the reply \
w much did you pay for him?"

"Fifteen dollars."
"I don't think he's a fighter," observed the Corporal in a careless way. "He tooks to me more like a runner."
"Have you anything which can run him?" asked the tendertoot as he bristled up. asked the tenderfeet as he bristled up,
"Yes, I think I have. We captured a hodeg
the other day, and I think he can run that dog." What's a bodog?"
Sort of a prairie wolf. There isn't much lit in 'em, but there is less in your cauline. I'll it 55 he trus your dog out of sight."

"If he does I'll give you \$10," shouled the bet \$5 he runs your dog out of sight."

"If he does I'll give you \$10." shouted the stranger, who was nettled over the way the boys were whisking and grinning.

The doe was placed out on the level beyond camp, and the torporal went after his rabbit, liefore bringing him out he field his ears over his head with a strip torn from a red handkerschief, and other strips were made fast to his body. He was the oddest looking creature any one ever saw outside of a museum when the Corporal ibraily dumped him out in front of the dog. We were gathered in two lines, and the rabbit had to run for the dog to get clear of us. The dog was apparently ready for a row with one of his own species, but when that living enriceity came for him be dropped his fail and started off at full speed. The lack probably took him for an old hard of his for he followed close at his heels and humped him for all he was worth. He dog made two complete circuits of the camp, yelloing at every jump, and then finding the rabbit close at his heels, he jumped into the river and swam across and thus got away. The stranger booked on without a word, and when the affair was over he handed down a \$20 bill.
"How's this?" asked the Corporal.

down a \$20 bill.

"How's this?" asked the Cornoral.

"Why," replied the man, "one ten is for my day being a blanned coward and the other for me being a blanked fool."

"It isn't new, the idea of living within one's income," said Mr. Gratebar, "but I am trying to impress on Philip the imperiance of leginaling in his youth, I don't want him to be mean or stingy, but I do want him to save something every year, without interruption, and to begin when he is young. Begun carry and kept up continuously, it is almost wonderful how even small savings accumulate. There is scarcely a month of the control provide himself with a moderate fortune from his savings alone by lactioning early and keeping at it.

"Olds off course it's old; old as the hills, but how many of us have profited by it? And I want Philip to begin now." income," said Mr. Gratebar, "but I am trying



NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOCELE, NIGHT LOSSES,

AND ALL WASTING DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in mea, the fact is I was a sufferer massel. The hasfirit to seek the aid of older menor regulable paysicians linvestigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple had most remarkably successful remedy that completely carred me aid fully enterged me from a strunken stanted condition to not real stream had size. I want every roung crotten and not not won about I linke a personal interest in such cases and to one head hesitate to write me as all communications are had strictly confidential. I said the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it of but write me fully at once, you will silways bloss the day you did so. Address.

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FINE SPORT WITH DUCKS.

MANY BIRDS BAGGED BY FOUR GUNNERS ON A LAUNCH.

A Hunting Trip from City Island to Matti-tuck Creek-Some Appetizing Products of the Chafing Dish-A Cheap and Pleasant Trip After Duck Along the Sound The best wild-fowling of the season was precipitated by the storm of last week, and good bags were made all along the Great South Bay, both sides of the Sound, and at Barnegat, by those who had the requisite experience, or the local guides, to take advantage of the climatic surroundings. The strong winds and pelting rains of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday drove the fowl from point to point for shelter, the highest tides of the season drowned them out of the sheltered creeks, and the inland pools were not much happier grounds for them. So after the milder weather of Saturday, with its westerly winds, had brought them out into the open once more, the driving storm and sleet of Saturday night and Sunday

utterly demoralized them.
On Saturday morning a party of three New Yorkers called Weather Prophet Dunn up on the telephone, and learned that the ladications were for snow and easterly winds on Sunday, and by 3 P. M. they were aboard a comfortable steam yacut about thirtyfive feet over all, rather low in the water, and with a comfortable cabin. The bont was painted the color of a kittiwake's wing, this being the least conspicuous color at sea, and incidentally serving as a good priming coat for the paint of the coming summer season, and had a speed of about fourteen knots an hour in moderate weather. She burned anthracite ceal of the finest grade. The idea was to fel low the successful programme of last season; to steam along the Sound waters, locate the fowl with a strong pair of binoculars, head to leeward of them, and, running under full head of steam, to get within about 400 yards; then, shutting off everything, to run like a ghost, without smoke and almost colorless, until the birds rose, catch them with double eights or the solitary double four-lore which weighed sixteen pounds, and in good hands would account for anything within 120 yards. This is a modification of the idea of the great Irish wild fowler, Sir Ralph Payne-Galwey, who works a similar trick on the English fowl, but downs them with the big punt gun, belehing forth a pound and a quarter of shot, which barbaric nstrument of sport is still allowed in the British waters. The color of the boat renders it almost indistinguishable from the sea and sky line. The absence of sails and smoke help the llusion. The theory is that the birds, if they see it, mistake it for some ship hull down, and o do not rise until too late.

Near Throug's Neck a small flock of duck was sighted heading for City Island, evidently rising from Willet's, where there is a tiny bay. The launch was run well into the depression of the coast and three duck were started and one dropped, the other two following the first flock across to the west shore. The launch then headed for City Island, located the flock to the east of Hart's Island, and logged two more at very long tange. Evidently the market pet hunters had been out in force, one man being passed in a small loat on his way to shore with a pile of probably thirty duck, principally mailard, which would be sold in New York markets or streets before nightfall. Finding this to be the case, it was decided to run further affeld and not waste time at the market grounds, the objective point being Rye, where there was good anchorage for the bont, besides a friend's house for the night with his company

It was night when the inunch steamed into her quarters, and birds were calling in all directions, a sure sign of a change in the weather. At about midmicht the which legan to mound bed for an early breakfast, there was the expected east wind and a rabbit-tracking snow, teeting absent the beat teelor explaint bed for an early breakfast, there was the expected east wind and a rabbit-tracking snow, teeting absent the beat teelor explaint was the expected east wind and a rabbit-tracking snow, teeling and the state of looking after No. 1 whenever he gets a chance, relishes no delicary more than a freshly killed duck quickly and piping hot. While these important matters were taken in hand, the narty made for the rich spot at shippan Pont, but only to find that the east wind had turned everything out of that was made for the Long Island shore. Three flights of dack and two crees were sixted on the way over, but at too long range. The first beat was made for the Long Island shore. Three flights of the pussing of fowl over and through the region were diven in answer to hads. I was a promistic like at King's Park, and here the birds had gone, finding rich feeding genuines by the floras man decision of the total wave of fluorday, which, indiging from this creek at least five feel beyond the normal like. A man with a good bilind and one of the reed suits shown in Three was not, however, and in here exceptly and cherry for a shooter in sight, atthough there says the short in the bary was good to the end of the condition of

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_ALL DRUGGISTS.

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to the east and west, perhaps for a quarter of a mile—a veritable heaven of fowl in a western wind. The only trouble is the bar at the mouth of the creek. This cannot be passed with a five-foot draught boat except at the very highest tide. So the launch was left outside with one man in charge, and the other three landed, found a boat to hire, ran some wire round the bow, hung up the rush mats, and poled into the creek.

It was just bedtime with the birds, and the dnek were more than plentiful until the first discharge took place. Three duck were killed, and the rest went scattering off beyond the dam, a few going out to the launch. On the way up to the dam the boat was taken to the other shie, and as it was sculled slowly near the bank of the creek, the birds, about 100 yards abead, kept pace with it, like flappers in August before a ranging dog in the rushes. Dusk was at hand, so the boat stopped, one of the party went ashore, made a detour, lined up in the rushes 100 yards abead, and as the boat slowly drove the unsettled, nervous birds up to his blind, he got in two barrels, and turned some of them back to the boat, which accounted for a single bird. By the time the birds were picked up it was too dark to try for more. If it had not been for the storm from the south, a stay would have been made off the bar until morning, but by dusk the wind was rising, and the sea was very "lippy," so the party steered for New Haven through the driving sleet. Next morning the wind was still casterly, wita some south in it, and if business had not called two of the party to town carly, good stort could have been had. The remaining two ran over to the Long Island coast, and, keeping well inshore, steamed away for home at a slow rate, getting five duck and some sea suite on the way.

With this cold snap and a orevalence of any winds but northeast or north, there should be good fowling from Sandy Point to Hocky Point, a distance of seventy miles as the ducks by. The expenses of the party for three days sport were about Si8 each

RETRAYED BY PLUM PUDDING.

A Burglar Who Forgot Business in Sight of One and Was Caught. London Correspondence of the Paris Temps. The English are proud of their watchdogs and it is known that many farmers rely upon

the cackle of their guinea hens for the protection of their hen roosts; but in addition to all that, England has just afforded an example of the safeguarding qualities of plum pudding. This unexpected demonstration took place in s house on the Portsdown road, in the Maidavale quarter of London, belonging to Mr. Preston, a surgeon in the navy.

At about 9:30 o'clock in the evening a burglar got into the house through the cellar by breaking the lock of the kitchen door. This burglar was George Donovan. He knew that the house was empty. The family were at the theatre, and the servants took advantage of their absence to go on a vacation for a few hours. Favored by these circumstances Donovan had little trouble in reaching the dining room. There an enchanting spectacle was presented to his eyes. A Hindu poet tells us the story of the brigand of Delhi who, at the moment when he was about to cut a hole in the wail of a house to get in and commit a robbery, hesitated whether he would cut it in the form of a lyre or of a flower or of a bird, George Denovan was not absorbed by any such artistic proceduations. He noticed upon the table a sphendid plum pudding, something that he hadn't tasted for a long time. So he sat down in front of the national dish, cut a large slice of it, and railed in. The pudding was delicious. Like Raggles, Donovan struck it rich. He cut slice after slice; but, unfortunately for him, a plum pudding is not possessed of the light quality that belongs to French pastry. Soon the burglar got thirsty, and in his search for something to drink he discovered a bottle of Scotch whiskey, his favorite leverage. He remained at the table enjoying himself thoroughly for about an hour. Soon he became oblivious of his professional duties. In fact, he didn't know where he was; so he threw himself on the luvarious carpet, and went_to sleep with an unruffed conscience. At about midnight he was found there, and was roused up by a policeman who had been called in. He admitted without hestation his object, but he was loud in his praise of that pudding. Addressing Surgeon Preston, he said he would like to khow if that pudding was made in the house or in some confectionery establishment, because, he said, he never before had tasted anything so delicious, and be wanted to taste it again. He was taken before a Police Justice of Maryle-bone, who committed him for trial.

"All right, Judge," he said, "but, all the same, that was a line pudding and first-rate whiskey."

Judge Plowden, who is somewhat of a humorist, made a funny speech, glorifying the English plum pudding, which, as he said, but only punishes the improdent with indigestion, but also, as this case plainly showed, protects the tireside and knocks out burglars. sented to his eyes. A Hindu poet tells us the story of the brigand of Delhi who, at the mo-

A Blescie that Went Without Leg Power, A man rode by THE SUN office on Wednesday and on down Park row on a self propelling bicycle. He wore a blue-gray uni-form, like a letter carrier's, sat back on the wheel and spun along faster than the Third avenue cable cars. When seen first by the Fark row crowd be was coming down Centre street, and the people lined upon the curb and commented on him. The small boys chased him and yelled at him. A newspaper man signalled him to stop and tell what kind of a machine be was astride and what was pushing it, but be sped on. He left the small boys behind, and the crowd gaped after him in open-mouthed astenishment. The machine was not quite so high as an ordinary safety bicycle. The saidle was lower and broader and was over the rear wheel, which was very much smaller than the front wheel, perhaps about as large as the rear wheels on the old style bicycles. In front of the front wheel was a small black box. It was not more than a foot square, but it evidently contained the motive power. The gear of the machine was protected. The rider sat with his feet or rests, just inside the line of the box in front. Park row crowd he was coming down Centre

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THE NATIONAL DEFENCE

VARIOUS NEW NAVAL BILLS. Engineers The Marine Corps The

Cadets-A New Training School, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. Congressman Robins son's bill relating to cadets at the Naval Academy makes the full course, after July 1 of this year, four years long, and prescribes that, immediately on successful graduation, as many cadets shall be commissioned, dating from July I of their graduating year, as are needed to fill vacancies in the line, engineers, and Marine Third year cadets are to be separated into two

divisions, with a view to these commissions, ac-

cording to the aptitudes they may have snown.

and their studies thereafter arranged with reference thereto, appointments to the line and Marine Corps being made from the first and to the engineer corps from the second division, in the order of merit. The surplus graduates of any year are to receive an honorable discharge as may others, if they desire, whose class posttion would retain them; but each year at least twelve appointments are to be made to the line, three to the engineers, and one to the marines. In order to carry this law into effect, on July 1 next vacancies are to be filled as equally as may be from the classes completing a four-years' course in 1894, 1895, and 1896, and sundry other provisions are made in regard to appointments at that time. The surplus graduates of those classes are to have the honorable discharge and one year's sea pay now allowed by law. Other provisions in Mr. Robinson's bill correspond with those of similar measures pending. Thus appointments to cadetships are to be made year before admission, and the age is to be reduced to not less than 15 nor more than 17 years, while endets dropped or dismissed or physe ically disqualified or absent from examination are not to be retained or reappointed except upon the recommendation of the Academi Board.

Senator Chandler's bill reorganizing the Marine Corps gives it a commandant, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General, two Coloneis, two Lieutenant-Colonels, six Majors, and twenty-five officers in each of the grades of Captain, First Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant. The present organization is a Colonel-Commandant, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, twenty Cap-

second Lieutenant. The present organization is a Colonel-Commandant, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, twenty Captains, and thirty First and twelve Second Lieutenants, together with four officers on the general staff. In other respects this bill corresponds with one which has previously been noted, including the selection of the commandant from officers not below the grade of Field Officer, an increase in the present rank of the general staff, and a provision that the senior marine officers of fleets or squadrons shall, while so serving, have the rank and pay of one higher grade.

Mr. Bingham's House bill on the same subject gives the Marine Corps one Brigadier-General as commandant, to be selected from the line officers of the corps not below the grade of Major, two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majora, live general staff, 20 Captains, 30 First and 30-Second Lieutenants, together with 2,500 privates, 420 Sergeants and Corporals, 150 band musicians, drummers, and fifers, a Principal Musician, a Drum-Major, a Sergeant-Major, and a Quartermaster shall be Lieutenant-Colonels after thirty-live years of service, and the Assistant Quartermaster shall be Lieutenant-Colonels after thirty-live years of service, and the Assistant Quartermasters shall be Lieutenant-Colonels and Quartermasters shall be Lieutenant-Colonels after thirty-live years of service, and the Assistant Quartermasters shall be Lieutenant-Colonels after thirty-live dead of the Secretary of the Navy to appoint as a Board two officers not lower than Commodore, to examine sites on the Atlantic scaboard which have ample deep-water frontage, good drainace, freedom from malaria, and so on. The Board is also to consider whether, in case of this removal, it would be well to place on the abandoned is also to consider whether, in case of this removal, it would be well to place on the abandoned site at Annapolis the Nava and sono in the Assistant ber leader.

A favorable report upon Senator Perkins's bill to establish a naval training school near San

by rail, instead of by way of the Isthmus, for the Pacific coast.

The testimony of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Wharton before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs indicates that it might take about \$4,000,000 to establish a Government armor-plate foundry. As two private plants have already been thus established at a great outlay, it seems doubtful whether the Government will go into this project, which is proposed by the measure of Senator Smith.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has urged upon Congress Representative Wilson's bill, as a development of Senator Squires, both relating to the Engineer Corps of the navy. Their interest in the Wilson bill springs from its provision for obtaining engineer officers from civilian schools who have had a course of study for the purpose, and for providing a reserve of engineers who could be called mean in time of war. The

pose, and for providing a reserve of engineers who could be called upon in time of war. The effort to place the Engineer Corps in closer tunch with the technological school is understood to be favored by Chief Engineer Melville, and this committee takes the ground that it would be a benefit both to the may and to the

PIE FOR BREAKFAST. Mr. Glimby's Views on This Subject, Based on a Personal Test.

"I read, a while ago," said Mr. Glimby. "that of the pies consumed in New York very much less than one per cent, were catenat

breakfast; that the pics seen early in the moraing in the bakerles were produced to supply the luncheon and middey dinner demand; but that of these that were calen for breakfast the greatest number were apple.

of these that were casen for breakfast the greatest number were apple.

"Every morning, to insure my getting a breath of fresh air before breakfast, I go out for the newspaper and for fresh rolls for breakfast. Mornings when I have been a little late. I have seen at the baker's rows of the freshly baked ples for the earlier trade of the day; those with top crusts, and such pies as pumpkin and custard, too, having that delicate glisten that pertains only to pe that is freshly baked. They had always attracted me: I had long desired personally to test the merits of pie as an article of breakfast food, and the other morning I bought two.

"Tomembering what I had read about the apple ofe, and remembering also that a common preference is apt to be not without sound reason. I bought an apole; following my own fancy for an additional pie I bought; a pumpkin. These two ples, both yet warm from the oven. I carried home for breakfast. A little later I found them set forth invilingly in front of my place at the table.

"Well, they were very good; appetizing, tasty, nice, agreeable in the cating; but I don't want any more pie for heakfast for a long time. Meet of us have bablis about our meals. My own habit is tocat lightly at breakfast; a couple of rolls and a cup of coffee gradually diluted as I appreach the end of it with half aup of milk furthish for me an ample and stimulating breakfast. So it may be that I, a light enter early in he day, an not the proper jerson to test the pie, for I find it much to hearty objection that is much stranger and which I fancy is shared by many others, and that is its sweetness; it is a closing food. We want for breakfast simple food or the juries of fruits and meats; sweetness; at one of the day when the day's work's done."

LITTLE CUT AMBIE NOW.

A Pipe Mouthplece Three Inches Long Worth from \$12 to \$15.

"Is that real amber?" asked the man as he held up a pipe before the dealer. The pipe was a bandsome briarwood one, and it had

as he held up a pipe before the dealer. The pipe was a bandsome briarwood one, and it bad a clear amber monthplees he riy three inches long. The price mark was \$1,00.

"Yes, it's real amber," said the dealer. "That is, it's as real as mis under you can get newadays in a pipe. It is not not trong pieces of amber, but is made he a meiting process. Nice's per cent, of that menthpiece is amber. The other to per cent, is composition used to harden it and make it stick together. Some years ago amber was pienty, and a pipe like that would have a to utilizer of uniter cut from a block of recent melted. Further amber makes here pieces and process. A piece of cut another as body as that extra piece of cut another would be worth trong \$1.5 to \$15, and it wouldn't be a lift better than the make the rice you have those would be worth trong \$1.5 to \$15, and it wouldn't be a lift better than the manufactured amber. It wouldn't be so derable and would not feel any better than the manufactured amber. It wouldn't be so derable and would not feel any better between the best." "I was in England a term ago," said a man who had believed to the conversation, "and one of the largest his market between the best." "That's so," weld the pure seller. "You may get a mee with a generic rule amber monthipies the some store in New York, but if you look up its record you will find it was made eight or ten years ago and has been in stock. This composition is not believed in stock.